

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1894.

Subscription by Mall Post-Paid, SUPDAY, Per Year, Foolage to Foreign Countries added.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for lication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

THE SUR, New York ofty.

#### Let This Document Be Produced.

The charge is made by Republican newspapers of the standing of the Philadelphia Press and the New York Press that there is now in the possession of Senator Voon-REES'S Senate Committee on Finance this memorandum in Secretary Carlisle's own handwriting:

"On all sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard, and upon all (here the list of other sugars comme. ed in the original amendment was left untouched instead of one eighth of one cent per pound. 45 per cent ad va-

The WILSON bill went from the House to the Senate with all sugars on the free list. The proposition which is alleged to have gone from the White House to the Senate Finance Committee in the handwriting of the Secretary of the Treasury gives to the Sugar Trust a heavy protective duty on refined sugars. In reading the paragraph printed above, it is necessary to remember that the duty of 45 per cent., ad valorem, which is proposed in place of the duty of one-eighth of one cent per pound, applies not to sugars "not above No. 16 Dutch standard," as at first glance appears, but to the high-grade sugars specified in the printed text which forms part of the Secretary's memorandum, as indicated by the clause in brackets.

Will Senator VOORHEES tell the country whether such a memorandum in Secretary CARLISLE'S handwriting exists?

If it exists, it means that a Democratic Administration is specially exerting itself to promote protectionist legislation for the benefit and immense profit of a great Trust; a Trust of the sort described in the Democratic platform:

"We recognise in the Trusts and Combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure mure then its just share of the joint product of Capital and Labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but believe their werst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforce ment of the laws made to prevent and control then together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary."

Does Mr. CLEVELAND hold that such further legislation in restraint of the Trusts should take the shape of a protective duty of forty-five per cent., ad valorem, for the benefit of these Trusts?

Let us know the truth about the alleged sugar memorandum in Mr. Carlisle's handwriting.

#### Mills or Warner?

Is it Senator MILLS or Congressman WARNER that represents honest tariff-reform sentiment and honest Democracy?

MILLS declares that he is disgusted beyond expression with the CLEVELAND Peaceat-any-price bill, but he will vote for it nevertheless, or for any tariff giving even five cents' worth of improvement on Mc-KINLEY rates.

WARNER declares that it would be far better to leave the McKINLEY tariff intact than to saddle the Democracy with the responsibility for such a high protective measure as has been patched up by the Administration and a few Democratic Senators. "It is better," he says, "for us to be punished for not doing anything than for committing what we all know to be a great wrong and a great injustice upon the people of the

WARNER is right and MILLS is wrong, both morally and politically. Morally, because there can be no honest compromise with fraud and robbery and unconstitutional protection; politically, because it is the climax of folly to vote into existence tariff which no Democrat can defend

The MILLS programme is the perpetuation of protection "for the sake of five cents' worth of improvement." The WAR-NER policy is the preservation of all the advantages of position for another and a successful attack, under bolder and more bonest leadership.

What genuine tariff reformer can hesitate between the two courses? The manly words of the young New Yorker ought to make the Texas veteran blush to the roots of his hair.

# The Eriesson.

The launch of the Ericsson came just as the navy bill was under consideration which asked for a few new torpedo boats. Her trial trip, which is expected in a few weeks. may also come about the right time; that is to say, while the Senate is thinking of increasing greatly the proposed number of torpedo bonts.

The chief point of interest is that here is a war ship built for the Government a thousand miles from salt water. And, it was introduced under the immediate suthough a product of the interior, it is to surpass in efficiency the similar craft formerly built by the renowned HEBRESHOFFS on the coast. The Ericsson is about 11 feet longer than the Cushing, and 8 inches broader. but does not draw quite so much water, her displacement being 120 tons, while that of the Cushing is 116. She is to carry the same number of torpedo tubes and one more 1,800 indicated horse power at the maximum against the Cushing's 1,720; and while the guaranteed speed of the Bristol boat was only 22 knots, and her trial trip speed 221/. the Ericsson is to have a contract speed of she make but 23. She costs, it is true. Cushing's \$82,750; but the point to note is that this first craft of our new steel navy ever built in interior waters is to be the ter will also adopt the individual comfastest war vessel we have affoat.

In other points, too, besides speed, this Mississippi-built craft is most creditable As ex-Chief Constructor Wilson held that limited rather by the endurance of the crew than by the amount of coal carried in for both officers and men. She will be comreceives great longitudinal strength from an intercostal vertical keel and broad, connects the outer keel plates to the inner flat keelson, and reduces the vibration caused by the engines, which is such a source of fatigue to the crews of many tor-

The Eriesson discloses to the Congressmen and people of the West that they have the communion in both kinds himseif," a vital, pecuniary interest in the building next deliver it to any clergy present, up of the navy. They share with all other parts of the country the national pride feit in order, into their hands." a having a first rapable of upholding the ingly, there is no precedent

honor of the flag and protecting American rights; they also have a direct material interest in the navy from the fact that their rolling mills and shops have long been engaged in furnishing a part of the machinery that goes into war vessels of various classes; but with the building of a torpedo boat on the upper Mississippi the heart of the country finds a branch of naval construction that it can hope to make to a good extent its own. And the country as a whole may share the congratulations due to the West in the launch of the Ericsson, because it shows an increase of shipbuilding resources, as well as a wide distribution of employment and profit in this good work among our manufacturing industries. The interior has the advantage of being protected from any possible attack like that which an enemy's flect might make upon the great shipyards

of the seaboard. Let the West, then, take pride in the Dubuque torpedo boat, not only as a specimen of its handiwork, but as the first fruits of what should become an important contribution to the new navy. Not only such craft. but torpedo cruisers and light-draught gunboats can be built in the valley of the Mississippi, and floated to the ocean for home or foreign service. Other Western cities, too, may well emulate the example of Dubuque, and among the strongest voices for a new torpedo flotilla to be supplied by the pending navy bill should be those of the

Bring the Platform to the Front! Every new sign of a disposition on the part of the cuckoo press to recognize the pledge of the Democratic platform is a good sign. We called attention a few days. ago to the sudden awakening of our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, to the fact that Democracy pledged itself

Congressmen from the deep interior.

in 1992 not to redistribute the atrocities of McKinleyism, but to abolish protection utterly, as unconstitutional, as a fraud on the people, and as robbery of the many for the benefit of the few. Now the Evening Post adds still stronger testimony as to the existence of a definite and distinct and binding promise, by printing for the benefit of its readers the exact language of the tariff plank upon which GROVER CLEVE- MAYHAM of Schoharie, the Presiding Jus-LAND was elected:

"The platform contained the following, which is the true Democratic gospel, the only one by which a Democratic government can last in our time without seri-

". We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, or robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered."

"The Wilsoy bill in its original form did not carry out this programme. It left protection for prote tion's sake on a great many articles; it reduced it only sightly on others. In the linkering which it has since undergone, it has been so altered that nobody would recognize it as a tariff reform measure. It does not carry out the saving idea of the platform. It does not reverse the Republican policy. It does not start the nation on its return to sound and pure Americanism. On the contrary, it is likely to confirm the working classes in the idea that there is no difference between the two leading parties, and that their only salvatio lies in a 'social revolution.' If it did not contain free wool and one or two other exemptions, it would be no boon to anybody, and the Republicane might well accept it as their own measure. For the great need of the time is not so much a shifting of duties of dens as a radical abandonment of the doctrine of Go

Unless we are very much mistaken, this is the first time that the tariff resolution of 1892 has found a place in the columns of the Evening Post since Mr. CLEVELAND'S message of last December ushered in the protectionist Wilson bill in its original form. The Post now finds courage to denounce not only the Administration's present measure, but even the first bill prepared by Professor Wilson and recommended to Congress, with its Populist income-tax attachment, by Mr. CLEVELAND.

Apparently the conspiracy of silence respecting the platform is at an end. The accomplices are dropping away, one by one. Before long it may be that the chief | must satisfy their hair-trigger consciences conspirator will stand alone.

# The Power of Science.

The innovation of providing a separate cup for each communicant at the Lord's Supper, or Holy Communion, lately made by a Baptist church at Rochester, affords an impressive manifestation of the power of science to transform a religious ceremony hallowed by centuries of pious practice.

The theory on which the change is made is, of course, that when the chalice, or wine cup, is passed from mouth to mouth in the most solemn sacrament of the Church. there lurks in it the danger of communication of the germs of disease. This practical view of the subject was presented and discussed not long ago by a medical association of Ohio, and it is in accordance with the facts brought out by modern scientific investigation into the origin of disease; but, so far as we know, this Rochester Baptist church was the first which heeded the warning by actually and radically changing its method of receiving the Holy Communion. Moreover, the innovation of providing the individual communion cups was extraordinary also, because pervision of the physician who had de signed the new cups in accordance with sanitary principles now scientifically established. He had carried this strange association of science with religion to an even further extreme, by microscopic examination of the remains of wine left in the common cup previously used, and by repeating this rapid-fire gue. Her engines are to develop experiment with the individual cups, the other culminations of class legislation, wool comparative results of his experiments convincing him that the new method of administering the Communion is "a wise move," necessary as "a check to disease," which should be adopted in all churches. 24 knots, and is liable to rejection should Furthermore, the pastor of the church prefaced the sacrament by explaining \$113,500 for machinery and hull, against the to the communicants the scientific necessity for the change about to be introduced. A Presbyterian church of Rochesmunion cups.

The Gospel of St. Mark records that when the Holy Communion was ordained by Jesus at the paschal supper on the the radius of action of torpedo boats "is evening preceding the day of His crucifixion. He, after having distributed the bread to His disciples, " took the cup, and the bunkers," good quarters are provided when He had given thanks. He gave it to them; and they all drank of it. fortable, also, in another respect, since she | Hence on that occasion, manifestly, the same cup was passed from mouth to mouth. Accordingly in the Protestant churches, heavy stringer plates. The keel rigidly all of which insist on communion of both kinds, or of both the bread and the wine, it has been the invariable practice to pass the cup from communicant to communicant, each taking a sip of the consecrated element. The Episcopal rubric, for instance, directs that the priest shall "first receive "and, after that, to the people also, AccordProtestant practice for the introduction of individual wine cups at the command of science. Their use involves a complete and radical change in the method of administration as copied from the Holy Supper at which the Eucharist was ordained; and it is remarkable that the innovation should be first introduced by Baptists, for they are distinguished for the strictness of their demand that the exact practice of the Gospels, as they understand it, shall be followed without any variation.

In the Roman Catholic Church, where the cup is denied to the laity, the scientific objections to its use by a great number of communicants will not, of course, have so much weight on sanitary grounds. In Protestant churches, however, the popular apprehension of the danger arising from the drinking of many from the same cup, is likely to be increased greatly by the innovation of individual communion cups introduced into the Rochester churches as

a necessary safeguard of health. So striking an instance of the practical interference of science with religion is unparalleled in the history of Christianity. After having pronounced the kiss of romance to be dangerous, science now proceeds to invade even the hollest mysteries of religion with its caution and its prohibition. It commands that both the loving cup of friendship and the cup which symbolizes religious communion shall be discarded as poisonous.

# Restraining the Constitutional Con-

vention. The statute providing for the Constitu tional Convention assumes to make that body the judge of the qualifications of its own members. Acting under the power thus conferred, the Convention has taken steps to pass upon the claims of certain contestants who dispute the validity of the election of delegates who have been admitted to seats. Among the delegates whose election is thus contested is Mr HERMAN TRAPPER of Erie county. He denies the right of the Legislature to author ize the Convention to determine the qualifleations of its own members, and in order to test the question he has obtained a writ of prohibition from Judge STEPHEN L. tice of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the Third Department.

As we understand it, this writ of prohibition is not a final decision, but merely a paper in the nature of an order requiring the Convention, or some one representing it, to show cause why it should not be permanently prohibited from turning out the sitting delegate, except upon an adjudication by the courts that he was not duly elected. The application is evidently based on the idea that the Constitutional Convention is not a body which possesses the inherent power of passing on the qualifications of its members, and that the Legislature cannot confer that power upon it.

This is an interesting question, and there are so many prominent and able lawyers in the Convention to throw light upon it that a wise decision ought to be certain.

#### To Simplify Spoliation.

It is great business for the Senators of a tariff-for-revenue-only party to be japping and jawing day after day about how much protection shall be given to tannic acid and boracle acid and other crutches of life.

If these McKinley converts care so much for protection, why don't they take the Mc-KINLEY tariff, treat it to a horizontal reduction of two per cent., and so avoid wrangling? Mr. MILLS and the rest of the free traders will vote for a McKinley bill. but there must be a slight discount for cant. One per cent., or even half of one per cent., would do just as well, we dare say, as two per cent. Their point is that culmination ceases to culminate, and atrocity loses ail its atroclousness, in a tariff bill prepared by Democrats, or at least a collection of howling, high spoliators roughly classified as Democrats.

These spoliators have dressed themselves up in Mr. McKinley's old clothes; but they by having a button snipped seam let out there. So easy it is to make a McKinker suit into a Cuckoo uniform.

We are glad to see a paper of the Democratic importance of the Ballimore Sun open its eyes to the movement now going on to drive the Democratic party into the commission of fraud on a colossal scale. "A Democratic President could not have been by any possibility elected, either in 1892 or at any previous national election, upon a platform declaring for such a tariff as these amendments will secure," is what our contemporary not only thinks but says.

Without discussing possibilities, our contemporary would have stated the truth in its full breadth if it had said that not since the first day of this the Fifty-third Congress. has there been under consideration a single tariff bill framed in accordance with the platform on which a Democratic President was elected in 1892. President CLEVE-LAND and Representative Wilson have never permitted the principle of a tariff for revenue only to be put to the test of s much as a discussion in caucus.

# Dishonor where dishonor is due.

The Way Out. There is but one way for the Democratic party to defend itself against the imputation of having framed a tariff for the special protection of the Sugar Trust. If it will throw out the unconstitutional robber bill now permitted to stand in its name, in which, for instance, among the is untaxed while sugar is taxed, and prepare a tariff for revenue only, with no favoritism and no free list, it will again be on the solid ground of Democracy and its own platform.

Sugar will then stand simply in its rightful place of equality with all other importations, and pay the duty luflexibly demanded by the constitutional tariff from all articles, alike and without exception. Wipe the fraud mark off the party's face and start anew and aright.

We sincerely trust that the Aldermon enjoyed themselves yesterday afternoon, If the British Parliament sees proper to adjourn to see the Derby, why shouldn't the Aldermen of New York adjourn to see the Brooklya Handicap?

When any foreign-born person living in this country has taken out his first papers of naturalization he is an "incheate citizen" of the United States. By these papers he renounces forever all allegiance to the Government un der which he was born, and swears that it is na fide his intention to become an American citizen. A law enacted at last session of the Legislature of this State provides that "none but citizens of the United States shall be employed by the State or any municipal corporation therein, or by persons contracting with the State or any municipal corporation." Now. the strict construction of this law would provent any inchoate citizen from obtaining employment of any kind under the State or the city or the public contractors, and would in-

volve the discharge of many hundreds of for-sign-born men who are thus employed. But by a more liberal interpretation of the act such of these men as have taken out their first papers could, though their citizenship is yet incomplete, be retained in the service of the contractor, the municipality, or the State. Whether the new law is to be made fully applicable to them will'adoubtiess be a subject for judicial decision. The principle of the law to justifiable.

What the manufacturers of structural steel in the first wan is not a prohibitory duty, but relied from the exceptions tax on the raw material of iron ore - Parinto plant Street.

What the manufacturers of structural steel or of anything else want has nothing to do with the case. Under the principle of a revenue tariff a Democratie Congress can no more make iron ore free for the benefit of the manufacturers than it can put a prohibitory duty on it for the benefit of the Iron-ore producers. A true Democratic tariff bill must be for revenue only, and don't you forget it.

We recommend a trial of a city ordinance making Fifth avenue above Twenty-third street a parkway during the afternoon. It ean do no barm.

There has been no pretence of living up to the piedges of the Coresen platform; there has been no pretence of framing a bill which was of other than a distinctively protectioned character.—Governo Enga.

Pretence, and pretence only, beginning with Mr. CLEVELAND'S message to Congress in Deeember.

At Monday's meeting of the New York Presbytery an interesting statement was made by Dr. GEORGE ALEXANDER, Chairman of the committee for the relief of distress during the winter. "So far as your committee could ascertain, not a single member of the Presby-terian Church has applied for aid to any of the public charities of the city." We must trust that it was not the purpose of Dr. ALEXANDER to make any invidious distinction in this part of his report. It would be impossible to get the truth in the case, as we have in the city many public charities at which the applicants for relief are never asked to tell what Church ther belong to. Apart from that, however, we are aware that the Presbyterian churches, as well as other churches, constantly strive to relieve the distress of their poorer members.

"The shot that brought on the war of

1812" was fired eighty-three years ago today. The British 38-gun frigate Guerrière. Capt. Samuel John Pechell, while cruising off New York harbor, May 1, 1811, fired on and boarded the American trading vessel Spitfire, and impressed a citizen of the States named JOHN DEGUYO out of her. At that time the United States 44-gun frigate President, bearing the broad pennant of Capt. John Rongers, was at anchor off Fort Severn. Annapolis, Md. A few days afterward Rodgers heard of the outrage, and immediately put to sea in search of the British frigate. Capt. PECHELL having painted the name of his frigate in large letters across the entire width of his foretopsail, Rongers ordered the name of his ship to be painted on each of his three topsails, so that the Britisher would have no chance of mistaking the ship in case they met. At noon. May 16, 1811, when forty miles northeast of Cape Henry, the President sighted a strange vessel on the eastern horizon, which from the squareness of her yards and the symmetry of her sails was thought to be the Guerrière Rodgers stood under press of sail for the stranger, and at 2 o'clock exchanged signals. but as they were unintelligible the stranger continued on her course toward Cape Hatteras. The falting wind delayed the approach of the two war ships, so that it was dark before Ropores was within hailing distance. At 8:30 P. M. he asked, "What ship is that?" but by way of answer the stranger repeated the question. The President again hailed. and this time received a shot in the mainmast, upon which Ropgers ordered a shot to be fired in return. This induced the stranger to fire three guns in quick succession which she followed up with a broadside. The American began firing in earnest, and soon silenced the enemy and disabled her. Ropouns remained close by all night, and at break of day sent a boat aboard of the stranger. when it was discovered that she was not the Guerrière, but the British 22-gun ship Little Belt, Capt. ARTHUR BATT BINGHAM. The Little Belt had eleven killed and twenty-one wounded. while the President's crew were almost un-This affair, probably more than any other, brought on the war of 1812. To this day it has been a point in dispute between American and English historians, whether the President or the Little Belt fired the first American Government that the Little Belt fired first, while the officers of the English ship insisted that the American fired the first shot.

It is very interesting to learn from the report of Dr. HEIDER on the pollution of the Danube at Vienna, that scientific authority regards river water containing not more than 32,000 microbes to the cubic inch as being in a satisfactory condition. These figures ex-press the density of the bacterial population of the Danube before it reaches the great Austrian city. But in passing through the Danube Canal, which traverses the city, the water recelves an enormous accession of bacteria the number per cubic inch varying from 344,000 to nearly 2,000,000. Of course, not all of the microbes inhabiting a river are dangerous to man. Many of them are not only harmless. but serve to prevent the multiplication of more noxious organisms.

The Senate has performed a service for the army in passing the bill to repeal the present odious reculistment law. At present no private soldier can to recolisted who has served ten years or more, or is over 35 years of age, unless he has already served at least twenty years.

It is said that the object of this new statute. passed last year, was to make the army more efficient, and also to give to a larger proportion of the people an army training. What is really did was to break faith with any private soldiers who at a period more than ten and less than twenty years before it took effect. may have enlisted with a view to a life career in the army. Recruiting officers had pointed out that after thirty years of faithful service the laws gave a soldier the privilege of going on the retired list at three-fourths pay, with commutation of clothing and rations. Such provision for old age might well tempt soldier to enlist, and then to reenlist; and as arbitrary act of Congress taking away that privilege of continuous service and the pros-pect of retirement, might well seem an outrage to a man who had given up twelve o fifteen of his most vigorous years to the army. Similar considerations apply to his being de prived of his right to the Soldiers' Home, for

whose surport he contributes. It is true that if a man has risen even to the gratio of corporal he is allowed to recallat, and the theory of the law probably is that, iniess he does so rise in ten years, he is no worth retaining. But it can easily be seen that a man may be brave, honest, sober, and trust worthy, and yet not quite possess the qualities needed for non-commissioned rank, especialize under the new drill regulations. Why should such a soldier be turned adrift, thus throwing away all the advantages of experience, of seasoned service, and of triad fidelity, in order to put in his place a raw recruit who would have to be taught everything, and might prove almost worthless even if he did not desert? The present law is extraordinary in theory as well as unjust, and the voice of condemnation raised against it in the army has been gen

eral and emphatic. The new bill further provides that enlist ments hereafter shall be for three years instead of five. This is not so much of an ex periment as it might seem. since one of the very doubtful changes made a rears ago allowed soldiers to be charged at the end of three years, at their option, and also gave them a three months furlough, leaving them then a privilege

of filling out the five years. A simple reduction of the term to three years is apparently wiser. The provision for original enlistments in time of peace of only those who can read and write English, except in the case of Indians, seems reasonable. It will diminish the work of post schools, and certainly out of a population of 65,000,000 we ought to be able to secure enough men who can fulfil these requirements.

The Russian Government deserves credit for the enforcement of the laws for the pro-tection of the Jews against assault. The anti-Jewish riots that recently occurred in severa! of the towns of southern Russia were promptly crushed by the military power; in the city of Eksterinoslav the troops gave the rioters a memorable lesson. The anti-Semitic writers also have received a warning by the expulsion of one of their number from St. Petersburg. We have had evidence within a year that the Craris more determined than ever that his Jewish subjects shall be permitted to live in peace, and that their enemies shall be brought to punishment.

AGAINST THE TARIFF PRAUD. The Democrate Say No Tarif Bill Rather Thus the Populist Income Tax.

From the Brooklyn Engle. The Eagle would rather have the McKinley

law without an income tax than the Wilson bill with one. From the Rechester Union and Advertise As between the Tariff bill as it now stands

in the Senate with the income tax for the cre ation of a \$30,000,000 surplus attached, and the McKinley law, the people prefer the latter. Rather no tariff act by this Congress at all than a tariff set with an income tax foisted upon it. From the Binghamten Leads Every Northern and Eastern Senator and Representative should take a firm stand

against the encroachments of the income taxers, and, if necessary, even place the defeat of the Tariff bill between their constituents and the danger that menaces them. There can hardly be a question that, in view of the capture of the name and organic framework of the old Demogratic party by the most

radical enemies to its principles, the same thousands, East, North, South, and West, would conclude, in the general vein of Senator Smith's conclusion, that it were better even to take the chances measurable of misrule at the hands of the Republican party than to stay with the conditions moving with relentless steps to abramal catastrophe in "the communism of the Populists and Socialists."

The Democratic party had better die and blow away than to keep within its ranks and nurse into vigorous life the insidious spirit of communism and anarchy.

Fram the New Haven Frencha Rea The income tax proposition is of Populist origin. It is absolutely opposed to every principle of Democracy. It is a compromise with the devil, and a party that has as little fertility of resource as not to avoid leaning upon so mischievous a reed, better, for its own salvation, avoid altogether any attempt to remedy the tariff legislation already upon the statute books. More important even than the repeal of the odious McKinley law is the breaking off of all intercourse between the Democracy and the Populists.

From the Minuscriet Freeing Catt, Better by far defeat the whole plan of tariff reform, frankly confess an inability to formu-

acterizes it, a surrender to Republicanism. But we cannot agree with the Senator when he says that he will vote for this bill, "or for any bill which will make a five per cent. relittle things and big things in party politics. The mere passage of a measure bearing the party tag, without reference to the vitalities of it, is one of the small things; the redemption of pledges, the maintenance of political principle, the keeping of faith with the people the preservation of honor-these are of the big things in party politics, compared with which all others are small and insignificant. It is the duty of every Senator to oppose the pending bill to the last and defeat the monstrosity at whatever cost.

From the Baltimore In A Democratic House and a Democratic President cannot be asked to join, and we are confident they will not join, in the mockery of tariff reform with which the unscrupulous handful of "conservatives" in the Senate are seeking to stultify their party.

# It I. Worthless Says the Mugwump.

From the Springfield Reput So far, then, as the Democratic party itself s concerned, it is six of one and half a dozen of the other now whether it passes this bill, as Mills advises, or fails to pass it, as Warner is disposed to advise.

# Grounds of Justice Mayham's Order.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Justice Mayham's granting a writ of prohibition re training the Constitutional Convention from taking any action in the case of the Eric county delegate whose seat is contested, on the ground that the provision under which the Convention is acting is unconstitutional, seems to me plain enough. It was based on the claim that the clause in the act of March 31, 1894, under which this contest is brought is ex post facto in its operations and therefore unconstitutional. The law under which the delegates were elected made the certificates of the becreatry of state binding. The law of March 31 made a new qualification.

A BROOKLYN DEMOCRAT. taking any action in the case of the Eric

# The Salpe and the Cuckoos.

Down by the Sound of Currituck The sound of a gun is heard, And a great man's awear is dumped on the air. Because he has missed a bird.

He has gone from their midet in a Violet boat Ere the summer is fully rips, Bus not in this case On a wild-goose chase Because he has gone for snipe

In its home by the sail, sad sea. Where the marshes low, Are as wel as a cup of tea.

And he'll go for that wary and wiry bird.

For he is a hunter, so great and strong. th an alm so good and true. Frat the salps should get in out of the wet, Or poss as a tame cucked.

The waves roll in from the sounding sea And awish on the marshy shore, As the snipe birds run From the crack of the gun

Till their long, alim legs are sure. and hither and you, to his Visint boat, Our Nunrod skimmeth the deep. While the Government pays as long as he stays. And it makes the sulps come cheep.

Full soon he'll be back at the capital and the cuckosists there will say Thank beaven. We're not All chucked in the pot As the snips are Who get in his way." SSO,000 FOR THE GERRY SOCIETY.

The Based of Estimate Orders Bonds to Se Immed-Money for the Park Board, Elbridge T. Gerry called the attention of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday to the law recently passed directing the Board to appropriate \$30,000 a year for the support of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. As four months of the present year had gone by, Mr. Gerry said he would be satisfied with \$20,000 for the rest of Mayor Gilroy moved that the Comp-

would be statisted with \$20,000 for the reaction of the reacti to Corporation Counsel ( Fitch for investigation.

#### A Man with a Betting System.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sirt Kindly permit a veteran "sucker" to express his opinion in regard to "systems," so strenuously condemned by Mr. Ike Thompson. Mr. Thompson's remarks contain a covert appeal to the credulous. As to the doubtful advice ascribed to him, where he states. "If one must play the races, to let systems alone and trust o good judgment and good luck," is as diff. cult to understand as the result of the Brooklyn Handicap. It explains nothing, and was not intended to explain, but to mislead and leceive those who pin their faith to luck.

This is nothing better than the jargon of a conjuror who picks up words he does not unconjuror who picks up words he does not understand, to confound the credulous people who come to have their fortunes to!.

When we come to consider that almost 4,000 horses ran unpiaced last season, success so far as luck is concerned is consistant only with the ignorance of those who know nothing of the extent of uncertainty of horse racing.

A system player frequently fails from a natural faability to control himself, and frequently from a lack of stability.

How many system players can we find the

Better by far defeat the whole plan of tariff reform, frankly confess an inability to formulate a law in accordance with platform pledges, than to saddle the Democratic party with the Populistic, communistic income tax. If a reformation of the tariff must include the Eddewncrasies of the Populist party, we must beg to be excused. Kill the income tax at all hazards, and if to accomplish this end it is necessary to indefinitely postpone the whole plan of tariff reform, postpone it. Let the tail go with the hide.

It was the Bettlerof lines.

A despatch from Washington carries the inference that, notwithstanding all the alleged leanings of Secretary Gresham toward the Populists and their measures, the President will veto the Income Tax bill, if it reaches him in its present shape.

Hill It, way Migwamp-Democratis, from the St. Paw Baily Glabe.

Senator Mills was right in his excoriation of the bill before the Senate. It is as Mills characterizes it, a surronder to Republicanism.

But we cannot agree with the Sanator when

The Tariff Jab. Washington, May 15.—The atrongest, not to say only, hope of passing the recast Wilson duction of the Mckinley tariff." There are bill now being engineered in the Senate rests on the expectation of making the bill acceptable to certain Republican Senators who find no difficulty in the income tax, and who, with the Democratic Senators who stick at nothing. will make enough to pass the bill and have something to spare.

> This is the explanation of the extraordinary protection amendments already offered. If
> the amendments already offered will not sufflee to secure lie oublican votes for the Wilson
> bill reformed, there exists a willingness to go
> further. The union of Southern and Western
> Senators might do it. But it is not Southern
> and Western Senators solely who are in the
> scheme. Middle States Senators and certain
> great protectionists in the North and East are
> in it. Although Fastern Republican Senators
> may not actually vote for the bill, their influence will be exerted to produce for the bill the
> support of snough Western Republicans which
> otherwise could not be obtained.
>
> What do you want?" ask the Administration men for the geographical combination for
> compromise. The answer furnishes a clue to
> the more than 1,000 amendments already in
> sight. Come forward, gentlemen, and make
> your wishes known," and then Senator Jones
> of Arkansas, representing Mr. Cleveland,
> records the demands. When votes enough to
> cover all contingencies are pledged the bids will
> be closed and business will be proceeded with. protection amendments already offered. If

# Warnings to Talmage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I always thought churches going up in fire should be a lesson to him that God's hand is against him: lesson to him that God's hand is against him: that He does not regard sensationalism and ground and lefty tumbling around and over the pulpitas tending to turther His kingdom on earth. Jaimage should seek some other fleid of action where mental and Dhysical gomassics are sure to bring in more money. Suppose he acts for some insurance commany to actic claims at 350 pervent on the dollar. Such tough luck has never fallen on Hob Ingersoll, and I am forced to believe that, as all things are governed by tood, not even a sparrow falls to the earth without his notice.

READER

#### To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE THE SUS of Monday says: "It is said Gen. Butterfield

Butters Sophomores to B. Punished.

Ger, Butterfield Not a Candidate.

# Now BRUNSWICE, N. J., May 15, -The Rutgers

Two bufferers. From the thorough Darly Transac. "I am taking up a collection in aid of the atriking

coal miners," said the man with the authorization paper.

I'd like to give something 'replied the u an atting on the decratep, "but I'm out of a job moself. The factory where I've been working had to shut down the other day because they couldn't get any more coal.

# Paying the Presity.

From Form Paper.

Salan-Set him admit on the lake of fire in a boat had constantly injects.

Assumedian-What is his crime, my lord \*

Salam-When in life he shed to think it fuzzy to rock took.

Nightmare.

From the Philadelphia Eccord Last night an awful draum t had.
"Twee a dream that made me shiver, i saws cat mak for a shad.
And the shad row up the river.

# WOMAN'S NEW TYRANNY.

#### The tityl on a Biegete Makes Man More Meiplese Bill.

From the Province-Journal, There is a new Terror in town. It goeth forth like a sion, seeking whom it It goeth forth like a nion, seeking whom it may run down. It is more to be dreaded than a car of Jugger. naut, because it can speed around the square while Juggernaut is unfaith the corner. It is more terrible than an army with Jan-ners; yes, than an army of nurses with bary

buggies.

It is what need to say?—the Woman on a Bierele.

Fedestrians have some slight protection against the Man on a lievele when he grow in a rammage. They can source out into the gatter and kick much at him. They can stay upon the fonce and burt hard bucks of language at him. They can subsulige a teanster and sick a conject on him. They can be around says him out on the fly new and then. The can be around says him out on the fly new and then. The can be removed another game at half cock and range him down on the wing. If mick enough on trigger, but the woman on a fixere is an effect that a fine allowed the flow of the woman of the conject in the conject in the public has long affect recognized the fact that it is at the mercy of the Woman on a lawrenent, expediting if she wait double or triple file, and more especially if she carry an universal tut he on a bicycle and she is simply Devastation on Wheels. With face set as grimply as laws, with eyes as unseeing as the Spinoxe with It is what need to say? - the Woman on a Wheels, with face set as griming as large, with eyes as unseeing as the Spainta supplied as relentless as the Jaws which clamp her tolu, she swoops down the street and when she does let the beasts hunt their holes, the fowis their rousts, and men and children hurry to the second statics. If second stories be in reach.

#### green the Phillipstelphin Lores.

Mules D thriens with Pisseur.

From the Philippin Lore.

"I saw an odd eight in Lucerne county a low days agn," said Eckley H. Cros. "Standish that had for four years hauled cars in the lower of the shaft had to be brought up owing to the flooting of the mine on account of fire. The modes in all that time had seen no light stronger than the flieber of the little Pavelampa the miners carried. The sun was in its genith when they reached the surface, and the atmosphere was as clear as crystal.

The autonished creatures closed their eyes to shat out the flood of strong light, and kept them tightly closed while they near being driven to a pasture lot a mile diseat and turned loose. There they stood tree, bing as if they were arraid sometime of was about to betail them. Presently they had been distingthed a mazement. It was clear lief couldn't understand it.

When they had become accustomed to the sunlight they elevated their heads and slowly sweet their gaze over culm piles, say mountains and horizon again and sain. Foward sundewn they broke into a chowe of myous brave their gaze over culm piles, say mountains and horizon again and sain. Foward sundewn they broke into a chowe of myous brave, the like of which was never heard from mules before.

After a quarter of an hour of that music they took to kleking, juniong, whiring around like teetolums and roling on the soin as if they had gone mad. For four lars they append their time gazing at the tow sights of field and say, refusing food and water, not are plinking an eye in sleep."

A system player frequently from a hashility to control himself, and frequently from a lack of stability.

How many system players can we find that strictly adhere to their systems? Very few. For it is but natural that when the system does not pay satisfactorily most persons adopt some other plan. It is a true saying that any fool can make money, but that it requires a wise man to save it. So it is with racing. Any fool will play so long as he makes money, but when his fortune changes he becomes seared; and when we are frightened our thoughts are not liable to be very good, and as a consequence we fail.

I recommend horse racing to no one; but I do say, without fear of contradiction, that promiscuous betting for "luck and judgment," as he is pleased to term it is like haphazard business methods, which are worse than none. Is it not strange that book makers do not give better odds, when as Mr. Thompson must not however imagine that because he has never been able to figure out any successful method or avestem that because he has never been able to figure out any successful method or avestem that

#### Corn Growing in Her Mide.

Corn Grewing in Her Mide'.

From the Charge Builty Intertisens.

CHATHAM, Ont., May 12—Edward Vester, living just south of the town of Bleuheim is peculiarly afflicted in the sickness of his young daughter. About a monthago the living firl was popping corn, and afe of it until her mother thought she had sufficient. The child had not theroughly popped the corn, and in eating it had swallowed quite a few of the kernels that were perfectly sound. Since that time she has been compaining of feeling unwell. A doctor was called in, who had great difficulty in diagnosing the case, but at last discovered that several of the grains had sprouted in the child's stomach, some sproute being over two inches in length. The girl is in a critical condition.

# Blew the Fishes Out of the Water.

From the Manneagodia Journa's GLENWOOD, Minn. May 12.—A most terrifis wind storm prevailed here resterday afternoon. The water in the lake was dashed against the opposite shore with such force that large quantities of fish were carried into the basins along the shore to become easy prey of sportamen. Hundreis of black bass of the finest kind have been caught.

# SENDRAMS

-William H. Webb, the veteran shipbuilder of this city, Is one of the many New Yorkers who retain their Vigor up to a great age. Some of the people who saw him for the first time at the recent dedication of the shipbuilders florms and Training School which he has established, and who had read of his shipbuilding feats in the first baif of the century, were surprised by tis vivacity and energy when on the verge of octogenarian-ism. He moved about as if he were in the prime of life, and seemed to enjoy the feativities of the day even more than Jeseph H. Choate. He is himself the chief manager of the business of the important and beneficent institution which he has founded, and upon which he spent over half a million dellars. He is very proud of it, and says he hopes that while furnishing a place of reat to the veterans of the shippard who need a house, it will also be the meetis of training young men who will yet build American shife that will sail over all the sens of the world. Mr. Webb is a firm believer in the revival of American shipping.

... There was a fight between a dog and a rocater at the hour of sunrise the other morning in a grassy plot of West Ninety-fourth street, upon which there is an old wooden shanty, occupied by an aged counts. The family have a benhouse, in which there are chickens. and they also have at their front door a dog house which is a Bourbarrel turned upon its side to which the licensed mongrel is tied. Chanticiner emerges from his sleeping place in the early dawn, raised his head aloft, sainted the solar orb with a lusty crow, and thoughtlessly strode toward the barrel in which the dog was ensconced. The quadruped probably angre at being sudely awakened by the biped arrock out at the enemy, which it could not reach because of the rule around its neck. The biped retreated for a moment-raised its head aloft again, rushed toward the quaits, pet, which strank back with fear as the assaulant a beak pierced one of its eyes. The mongret gave a pel and tugged at his rope, but the rooter was not of reach as it dapped both wings. The second asound was that he that. At the and of it the for was hisden in his harre, while the rousier retreature to a safe distable, crowed once again. By this time the bens were out and clucking and a broad of youthful chickens were looking around the part for their free breakfast. Three who would like to see as fire a body of free and independent amove earst lattice as a re-to be found in the city can so by that privilege on the Soils of this month, when the printers status of florace tireless,

the most famous of American printers after Hen Franklin, will be maked ed in Streeter square. It is to be a great occasion for Tryingraphical Union No. 8, especial F of Monday ways: It is said osen, Butterneid is a candidate for Police Commissioner." Will rough the kindness to thank the author of this item in Tax sure for his intended good wishes, and say that it is positively known that I am not and will not be a candidate, and have had no thought of such a thing.

Danier, Butterpreen. tion when they are masked in Greeke bundreds and hundreds of sness. If the faculty held a meeting this afterneon to consider the cases of the two apphonences who as the allow as a May morning, and a brain sider the cases of the two apphonences who as the allows Club and as merry as a strong as training tructor's recitation room. It is said they are Elbrich tarens flurtes of Asbury flark and the same in the afterneon and as of well westers Warner Borden of New York. It is but known what their punishment will be The other members of the sophemore class will resume their studies to-morrow. there don't look as strong as blackstoll's and (attention post out the proof readers, who have a self-argest as for the fifter who work in the decision. then may be be an agreement as the night brish. they are fully as amishin it is east. The pressure too, whether they run their machines to the aution sturdy and lively a body of craftamen as any trade -put in procession. And this fact will be under a on the day when Horace Greeler state in unteleffrankin and orace eg. What other trade has profess. KWO ANCH HISE?

# Greg aph ..

From Brindley L o Coverness - What is the capita of Florida '-Proceed one third - The indeer ther get from the orthograph.

Dr. Jarus's Expectoractic both a railiative and ours we us the recipies and code, and needs our a standard smooth for coughe and code, and needs our a trie to down its worth - Aim